

## NOTICE.

Any communication for publication, or for insertion in any of our departments, should be addressed to HILTON & CAMPBELL, Proprietors, and should be accompanied by the name of the contributor, and the address to which any correspondence should be sent.

## Newspaper Laws.

We would call the special attention of proprietors and subscribers to the following article of the laws of this State, which relate to the publication of newspapers.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Flour barrels are now made of paper instead of wood, and they are said to be very excellent barrels.

We now have two weekly medical journals in a short time; one to be published in Louisville, and the other in Henderson, Ky.

Two more friends have been killed in death with coal oil since our last. Also for the ignorance and carelessness of the human family.

Lightning struck seven boys in Indiana, the other day, killing one of them. A white man in Atlanta, Georgia, was also killed by the same strange power.

Philadelphia has increased 50,000 in population during 1873. No other city in the world did more. St. Louis and Chicago are the next highest on the list, having increased about 35,000 each.

Mr. John McLeod, formerly civil engineer on the L. & N. R. R., has been chosen Superintendent of the Louisville, Lexington & Cincinnati Railroad. The compliment was quite worthily bestowed.

Goldsmith Mail, the great trotting mare, has met with a "femur worthy of her steel," in a little horse over in Haverhill called Red Cloud. He beat her in one half and came near doing so in two others.

A professional ballistist thought he had invented a real flying machine, which he attached to his ship, and when up far in the air, it rose, and down he came like a rock, and was killed instantly.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., is a very good newspaper man, but a very poor shot at pigeons on the wing. He was foolish enough to bid \$5,000, the other day, that he could beat a well-known "crack shot," and got beat, of course.

Queen Victoria rules over about 240,000,000 of people. Her dominions comprise over one-third of the globe. England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland are but petty divisions, comparatively, in square miles, of her vast possessions.

There is a negro letterer who intends giving lectures in this State and in Indiana, for the purpose of showing the darkness that they were responsible for Charles Sumner's advocacy of Horace Greeley for the Presidency. What will that amount to?

A New York physician has succeeded in curing a case of hydrophobia by taking a large quantity of blood (seventy-two ounces) from a patient. The patient fully recovered. Perhaps this will solve the great question as to whether this disease is curable or not.

There has been a genuine case of Asiatic cholera in Louisville, and one in New York. The case in Louisville originated in the same locality that the cholera of 1817 did. Let us not be alarmed, but let us clean up and thoroughly disinfect our towns and premises, so as to ward off a scourge.

Beecher has demanded an investigation of the charges preferred against him by Tilton. The committee are at work on the case and we will soon have a full report. We may expect that he will be exonerated by the committee, who are members of Plymouth Church, and were selected by Mr. Beecher.

Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, was one of the 33 Senators who voted to give the press by passing a law allowing libel suits to be brought in Washington against distant editors by serving process on agents or correspondents merely. Shame on you, Senator. The press of Kentucky will remember you.

A number of Kentucky towns have decided to vote on the local option law next August, at the regular election. Falmouth voted in favor of allowing saloons to be licensed, and the Board of Trustees fixed the tax at three hundred dollars each. Several of them were opened next day at this price.

The great steel bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis cost \$3,000,000, and the tunnel now under construction there will cost over half as much more. It is the finest bridge in the world, and it is said to be the grandest piece of engineering skill ever exhibited. Col. James I. Eads was the architect and engineer, and it will render his name immortal.

## An Outlaw's Paradise.

The singular information has been received, which is well authenticated, that a "thieves' and outlaws' paradise" has just been established at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, just in the Canadian Dominion. It is reported to number five hundred men and a number of women and children. The inmates are outlaws who have escaped from United States justice. The chief occupation of the colony is the manufacture of illicit whiskey, which is sold to surrounding Indians. For the liquor the latter barter their most costly furs and trade off their superfluous women. And while the noble red man is in the midst of his heavy drags, the fiends manage to rob him of his weapons, his blankets, and strip off an occasional scalp. Yet the Indian's passion for whiskey overcomes his knowledge of the inevitable fate he knows awaits him. The free and roving life of those outlaws has been made known to the Canadian Government, which has sent out a volunteer force to settle matters satisfactory to the ends of civilization.

## What is a Granger.

A Granger is a person little known but much discussed. He is very mysterious, and in some parts of the country where the politicians have looked for him with straining eyes, but have thus far failed to recognize him in the flesh, he is almost as mythical as a Kakhu to a Georgian Jarkey. But the Granger is coming. He is frequently about some time before he is recognized. He is a great and powerful man in the far West, where his brethren are many and his progeny legion. But no pent-up titan will answer him. He is just now pouring over the Allegheny Mountains in astonishing numbers. But a few months ago he had not a single lodge in the State of Pennsylvania, and the State Ring and the city Kings, and the little court house Kings in the various counties, stole on and slept sound regardless of him and his. But the other day he was at Mechanicsburg, in Cumberland county, with a great train of his people, and showed beyond doubt that he was at home in the East as well as the West, and able to smash things generally if he was so minded.

There were sharp eyes bent upon this smiling little village while the Granger was there. Some people thought his audacity was rising already, and that finding himself unexpectedly formidable he would begin to cut capers, break shales and other political fixings, and dance around in the exuberance of his strength, to the certain discomfiture of all parties, his own among the rest. But he did nothing of the kind. He calmly resolved to ignore politics, and went into secret session on his own business, which is understood to have related principally to the purchase of his supplies, and the sale and transportation of his crops. His conduct on this, as on so many other occasions, was disappointing to others; but nobody can say that it was indiscreet.

It is indeed strange evidence, the President of the Grangers is accessible, sublimely, solid kind of person, who is in no danger of getting drunk with his new prosperity, and seeking strange adventure outside of his appropriate field of labor.

But who and what is the Granger, after all? He goes off to deliberate in a room with the blinds down, has pass-words and signs and grips, and allows nobody to hear what he says or to see what he does. He must have many secrets. Most assuredly he has; and *The Sorcerer*, looking down impartially upon everything unclean, and imparting health and vigor to everything good, knows what his secrets are. In the first place they relate entirely to his own affairs, and it is for that reason alone that he has failed to gratify the general curiosity by publishing them at large.

In fact, the Grangers make their hand living by tilling the soil. When one of them begins life it is a great matter to him to get his reaper, his mower, his thrasher, and his hundred other machines and implements as well as his household furniture, his clothing and his groceries, his one-horse hay and his parlor organ, at something over half the price at the retail merchant or the manufacturer's agent. This he does by co-operation of others situated like himself; but how and when he does it is one of his secrets, and a very precious one at that.

In like manner, when at the end of a season of incessant toil he sees his fields yellow with the harvest of leas and his fatted herd lowing in the pastures, he reflects that he and the consumer of all this produce are frequently situated far apart, and that a lot of intermediate agents and traders absorb a large portion of its value in money. He resolved to put in his own purse the difference between the price paid by the consumer, less transportation, and the price usually paid to the farmer. He does this by means of the Granger; but the precise method of it is another of his grand secrets. When he has accomplished these two capital operations, he has made and saved enough to make his business profitable, and to give his wife and children some of the luxuries and advantages in which the families of flourishing middlemen are commonly indulged.

An association which promises him such results, and which at the same time vindicates the independence of him and his class, opens to him a prospect full of rosy and radiant hues as compared with the servile and beggarly condition from which he is rising. Hereafter he will, like other classes of men, combine with those whose interests are identical, and do himself the justice of his power in virtue of this widespread and coherent organization may well be considered tremendous. A million of members today will be two millions by the next spring, and when they begin to build back crops or send them forward according to their own good pleasure, New York and Chicago, Wall street and the produce exchanges, will begin to count a new and terrible, because unknown and unmanageable, force in the business of the country.

To the Granger the Grange is unmix- ed good; to the speculator an unmix- ed evil. The manufacturer and the wholesaler find their accounts in the certain sales and cash payments; whereas a part of its economy; so that nobody but the bloodsuckers, the speculators in grain, the middlemen and the politicians, have anything to fear. Of these the latter are probably the most extended by the

## Granger's secret and mysterious proceedings.

They know and feel that if the Granger takes the pains to follow out his own logic he must ultimately go into politics as well as out of the mountains, and that when he does there must be a new adjustment of burdens and a new kind of political parties. In vain the Granger assures them that he has no intention of forming a new party; that partisan politics and sectarian religion are forbidden topics in the Granger-room; and that his political ambition is limited to the abolition of old abuses and the reformation of the old parties. He is answered by the citation of numerous nominations made at the dictation of the order, and by pointing to Granger Governor, Congressmen, and Assemblymen throughout the west. In short, the silent influence of this enormous body of associated farmers is irresistible, and the old time war-horses of Democracy and Republicanism realize that judgment is near. It is little able to them how it comes, whether by creating a new party, or by dictating the policy and the nominations of the old ones.

## My Neighbor's Dog.

My neighbor keeps a dog—my nearest neighbor. Other neighbors keep other dogs, but it is of this neighbor and this dog I speak of. The neighbor is all right—kind-hearted, votes my ticket, and his wife borrows ten and coffee of my wife, but his dog is gradually killing me. During the day, when I am down town, the beast spots around me like an innocent lamb, or lies in the shade and sleeps and dreams. But as soon as I retire to bed that dog commences operations. My neighbor and his wife are old and deaf, and they have no idea of what their dog does.

I make it a rule to go to bed precisely at midnight, unless the President of the United States or some of his cabinet officers are stopping at my house. At just five minutes after nine, when he knows that I have got the sheet over me, that canine sits down in front of my gate. He wriggles and twists until he gets firmly embedded in position, and then he opens his mouth, sticks in a long breath, and yells:

"Oh! how! how! how!"

It fetches me on end in an instant. There is a sudden shriek to his throat that my hair stands up for a moment, and I think of ghosts rattling through deserted hallways. In about thirty seconds the canine opens his mouth again:

"Oh! how! how! how!"

At this I get out of bed, seize a stick of wood and open the door to smash him. He calmly grows at me while I draw back to throw, and when the stick strikes the ground a rod to the left of him, he utters a quiet chuckle. However, when he sees more wood coming, he smutters off in a useless manner, and I go back to bed hoping for peace. In about 15 minutes that brute comes through a hole in the fence, plants himself under the bed room window, and getting already, he howls:

"Oh! how! how! how!"

I throw up the window and shout at him to dry up, but he sits there and calmly contemplates my night vap until I begin to shout at him with the revolver. Then he walks around the corner of the house and stands there, knowing that my revolver can shoot on a circle. My wife begins to inquire about this time, and I haul in the revolver, close the window and swear by the horn upon that dog in life. At midnight he howls again—at one—three—five, and then he returns home with the consciousness of having done his duty. I have thrown him potted meat, paid him to kill him, and wasted a can of wood and a pound of powder myself, but he grows fat and his howl grows worse. I spoke to my neighbor, but he replied that "it was hard times for money," and I got discouraged. My wife says: "Patience, dear, but I won't have patience—no, hang me if I will! It is now half past eight o'clock, and between this and eleven I will be a dead man or I will build that dog into eternity."—*M. Reed in Freie Presse.*

Among the last acts of Congress was the passage of a bill making important changes in the newspaper postage law, from the 1st of January, 1875, the postage on newspapers will be prepaid by publishers at the rate of two cents per pound. Subscribers will, after January 1st, be subjected to no postage. Papers will be delivered free in counties where published. Under this regulation weekly papers will be within a small fraction of 10 cents per annum, and on the dailies, 60 cents per year, against 20 and 120 cents under the present law. This new law will force all publishers to adopt the advance system of payment. They cannot afford to furnish the paper on credit, and at the same time, advance the postage.

Another woman was burned to death by a coal oil lamp explosion, this time in Lexington. Will people ever learn to handle coal oil carefully? Every head of the family owes it to the entire household and to his property, to deliver a short lecture on the danger of careless handling. Let it be delivered once a week, say every Sunday morning.

## Curious Calculation.

There is something wonderful in figures; and numbers, when calculated, strike us by their immensity. We talk of millions and billions with little thought of the vastness of the sums we name. The lips may utter the word, but they grasp their real significance. Take our own national debt as an illustration. Everybody knows it is large, but few have ever stopped to consider its appalling magnitude. A few calculations, will not, we trust, be uninteresting to our readers. Let us suppose that the national debt is, in round numbers, \$2,500,000,000. If an experienced cashier was to commence counting this, at the rate of three silver dollars per second, and work diligently 8 hours per day, 300 days in the year, it would take him about one hundred years to complete the count.

If the silver dollars were placed side by side, touching each other, they would reach three times around the world; they would pave a highway the width of Chicago's streets more than two hundred miles in length.

If each silver piece be estimated at one ounce in weight, and the money loaded into carts containing one ton each, and driven one before the other, each horse and cart occupying two rods, the procession would extend five hundred miles.

Or consider that only about 1,000,000,000 minutes have elapsed since the birth of Christ, and that if one dollar had been put away each minute, day and night, since that event, the accumulation would amount to but little more than one-third of the debt this nation now owes. If this result was applied to England or France, whose national debt is nearly twice as large as ours, the result would be still more startling.

## Mr. Giles's Home.

"You've moved the chow, haven't you?" said Mr. Giles, coming in one night about midnight.

"No dear, I had supper to get and the baby was so cross."

"You haven't been getting supper all the afternoon, I hope."

"No; I had some washing to do and the windows to clean, and just to bake."

"Oh, stop that, please. To hear you talk, one would think you had more than your share of work. I'm sure there is no man tries harder than I do to save his wife's steps, and this is all the thanks I get for it. Don't go contradicting me. Give me the milk buckets; if I ask you to milk you will have a dozen excuses. I want Kate to go with me, to keep the logs off while I milk."

Kate goes and her father keeps her three quarters of an hour, and then tells her she can go and take care of the baby while her mother attends to the milk. In about five minutes Mr. Giles comes in to supper. His wife is down in the cellar.

"Say, wife, isn't supper ready?"

"Just a minute."

"Just a minute. Another night I suppose, I will have to come in and get supper for myself, after working hard all day. If you tried as hard as I do to make home pleasant, we would get along a great deal better than we do. You are always behind with everything, and your grumble because you have so much to do. Well, supper is ready at last, is it? It is about time, I think."

"They set down to the table."

"Oh Lord, we thank thee for this and all other blessings; feed us with the bread of life, and save us in heaven. Amen. Is this the best tablecloth you have got?"

"It is? Why don't you buy a better one? Ain't you got no money? What did you do with the money you got for these eggs?"

"I bought a hat for Kate."

"I bought a hat for Kate, and my needling I don't know how many farm implements. I never knew such extravagance in my life. It would please me exceedingly if you would consult me about such things after this. I guess I'll go to bed. I can't have any peace up here. Well, before you come to bed, just put that rent in my coat; oh I must have a new sock today. You must either mend it for me or a clean pair. There is a chicken in the barrel by the hearth; I want that for my breakfast. Come children, come and kiss papa good night and don't forget to say your prayers!"—*Western Rural.*

A very lady who prides herself upon her property lately wrote home to her parents regarding her boarding school associates. She said: "These girls are awful shabby. One of them told me the first day I came here, that I had better 'walk off on my own.' The little celt, I felt like putting a tin rod on her. And they use such disgusting phrases as 'you bet' and 'buddy.' I have pitched into them several times for their slang, but they tell me to 'chase it,' and if they go on in this way I shall git up and git 'em."

The New York prohibitionists are a very impulsive set of men and women. They held a convention at Syracuse the other day, and amongst other resolutions passed the following:

"While the Republican party has claimed to be the party of good morals, and the true friends of temperance, it has forfeited all right to be recognized as such."

"That is true enough, no doubt, but it is only a matter of time before it will be recognized as such."

## THAT REMINDS ME.

If a man dreams the devil is after him, it is a sign he had better settle his subscription bill.

Smirkings looked at the painting of a pig and then pleasantly asked: "Who is that pigment for?"

A recent ghost was heard singing: "Twas a coffin that carried me off, 'Twas a coffin that carried me off!"

Elijah Buzz, of Springfield, Ohio, has been in bed for nine years. Corroborate or contradict our exterminator is recommended.

An unreasoning resident of Rochester refused to pay the gas company's bill for \$18, on the trivial quibble that there were no gas burners in his house.

A mother advised her daughter to oil her hair, and fainted away when the daughter replied, "Oh, no, ma; it spoils the gentlemen's hair."

All the watering place hotel clerks are practicing on the response "No, thanks," so as to be ready for guests who are dissatisfied with their room assignments.

A lady entered a telegraph office recently, and after delivering her message, earnestly requested that the answer should not be read by the operator, as it was of a very private nature.

An Irishman, after he had seen numerous hills and mountain ranges in New Hampshire, exclaimed: "Besh! I never was in a country before where they had so much land they had to stack it."

Emily Faithful, the English lady, who is one of the most respected and noble of the advocates of the interests of her sex, says that, in her opinion, the intemperance use of tea-water is one of the causes of the delicate health of American women.

"Fellow-travellers," said a colored preacher, "if I had been cut off dried apples for a week, my den could drink for a month, I couldn't feel more swelled up than I do now with pride and vanity at such rich full tolerance here."

A Connecticut man, whose son was ill, appealed to the physician: "Do bring him out of it right away, doctor; do break up the fever at once, even if you charge as much as if he went through a whole course of fever."

"How's business now?" inquired one Nashville merchant of another, yesterday. "Dull; fearfully dull. The fact is nobody buys anything just now but provisions and whisky—the bare necessities of life, as it were."

A man named Battondid recently in Southern Berkshire, Mass., and when the sexton started out with pick and shovel, somebody asked him what he was going to do. "Going to make a button-hole," was the very grave reply.

At a prayer meeting of colored people in Erie, the decency and good order of the meeting was disturbed by a negro named Brown, whose prayers in public were only incoherent ravings, the pastor inquired: "What fool suggests that prayer be down near the door?" A dozen people replied with one voice: "Him, brother Brown, sah." "Don't," replied the pastor, "Brother Brown, sah, and let some one pray that after 'quainted with de Lord!'"

An old Scotch farmer called at a parsonage shortly after the death of the minister, bearing that a small token of remembrance was to be given to such of the flock as might ask for it. The widow asked Sandy what he would like to have. "Weel, my lady," said Sandy, scratching his head, "I hardly ken what sort of a memento morn, as ye call it, to take, but if ye have any objection, I will tak that heap o' guano ye have in the back yard."

A few days ago a hungry party out down at the well-speed supper table of a Sunday steamer, upon which one of the dishes contained a trout of moderate size. A serious-looking individual drew this dish toward him saying, apologetically, "This is fast-day with me." His next neighbor, an Irish gentleman, immediately inserted his fork into the fish and transferred it to his own plate, remarking, "Sir, do you suppose nobody has a soul to be saved but yourself?"

At Evansville, recently, a man fell into a ditch on the outskirts of the town. A pedestrian helped him to his feet, and after the thing had been accomplished our hero said: "All right—lie—I'll vote for you." The stranger looked at him dubiously, and wished to know what for. "Who after you runnin' for?" "None at all," was the answer. "Not a candidate?" "No, why?" "Why—why?" "Cause I don't know as any man'd like to help me as you did tonight."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Dissolve two pounds of alum in 10 or 15 quarts of boiling water, letting it stand on the fire till the alum dissolves. Then apply it with a brush while nearly boiling hot, to every joint and crevice in closet, bedstead, pantry, &c. It is said to destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chinch-bugs, &c.

Is Cincinnati there are 4,000 places where liquor is sold, although the R. R. is a temperance road.

Is Cincinnati there are 4,000 places where liquor is sold, although the R. R. is a temperance road.

## How a Salary Grabber was Finked.

Colonel Orzo J. Doble, late member of Congress from the First district of Ohio, tells a good story about a rail he recently received at his office from a man who claims to be an editor from Arkansas. He was a very seely-looking chap, and appeared as though he had but recently come off from about a six weeks spree. Daring profoundly, then striking an attitude, with one hand on his heart and the other extending a badly-used plug tail, he exclaimed, with a dramatic air:

"Have I the honor of addressing the Hon. Orzo J. Doble?"

"My name is Doble, but I am no longer an honorable," said the Colonel. "Not an honorable? Doble not an honorable? Now, by St. Paul, when I can see that honest face, on which all the gods seem to set their seal" ("Green seal," murmured Doble to himself), "I see nothing dishonorable." "That's right," said Doble; "never read anything dishonorable. But to business."

"Yes, as you say, to business. I am a printer, I might say, with no unbecoming bluish, an editor. I am from the noble State of Arkansas, the only State, by the way, able and willing to support two governments at the same time. But I have been unfortunate. Much have I been tossed through the ice of cruel Juno, and—"

"Juno how is it yourself?" broke in the Colonel.

"Inflated by the world's rude storms, you see me here in a stranded wreck. Since three months past I left my office in charge of my worthy foreman, and sought the peaceful vale and calm retreats of Muskogee valley, where my childhood sported. Returning, I stepped in Cincinnati. I fell into evil company, and—by which devil on details? Enough that I am what I am, disheveled, ruined, broke! A mark for Satan to point her slow, unerring finger at. As I was about to give up in despair, having given up everything else I had, I thought of you. Sir, I am here. You have not sent for me, but I have come! Your name, sir, is known and honored from one end of this great republic to the other. It

glows in the stars, reflects in the breeze, warms in the sun, and blossoms on the trees. And the National Treasury was threatened by a horde of Congressmen who stood like a wall of adamant between the people and those infamous salary-grabbers. Lead me a dollar!"

"My dear sir," the Colonel hastened to explain, "you mistake the case entirely. I was one of the grabbers."

"You were?" (Grasping the Colonel's hand warmly). "So much the better! Let me congratulate you that a parsimonious public could not frighten you out of what was fair remuneration for your pecuniary circumstances as so much better than I supposed. Make it two dollars!"

And the Colonel did. It was the only clean thing left for him to do.

## Prevention of Sunstroke.

As the heated term is rapidly approaching, we give the following specific for sun-stroke, which may save from illness or death many whose occupation compels them to be in the field or on the street.

"About a year since I saw in a newspaper an account of a case of sun-stroke, written by the party himself. After enduring a long time from the attack, and having to a considerable degree recovered, he experienced suffering even from the rays of the moon. This led him to the reflection that it was not altogether the heat of the sun that produced prostration. After much research he discovered that the injury came from the chemical ray, and not from the heat ray.

He was guided to this by observing the fact that a photograph could not be taken through a hollow glass. Accordingly he lined his hat with two linings—one of orange yellow to arrest the chemical ray, and one of green to arrest the heat ray. This prepared, he went through the rays of the sun were most intense, with perfect impunity. It is well known that the negro seldom sun-stroke. The color of his skin over the skull being of the orange yellow, may assist in preventing for the fact. I practiced upon this suggestion all last summer, lined my hat with green and orange yellow paper, and had no headache or ailment in the result of the theory to neglect my umbrella, which I never had done before. I mentioned it to many, who have tried it also, and in many cases that came under my observation they uniformly asserted that the oppressive heat of the sun upon the head was much relieved."

## WHEN YOU GO EAST OR WEST.

WHEN YOU GO EAST OR WEST, OHIO & MISSISSIPPI R. R.

## THREE HOURS SHORTER!

26 MILES SHORTER!

26 MILES SHORTER!

26 MILES SHORTER!

26 MILES SHORTER!

26 MILES SHORTER!

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26 MILES SHORTER!

## BOOK AND JOB OFFERS.

The proprietors of this journal have for sale a large stock of books, and will be pleased to receive orders for any of the following titles.

Pamphlets, Posters, Programmes, Cards, Letter and Bill Heads, Envelopes, Book Checks, and all other articles of stationery, and will be pleased to receive orders for any of the following titles.

## RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINES.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

KNOXVILLE BRANCH.

STANFORD.

STANFORD.

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INTERIOR JOURNAL

FARMING NOTES.

Agricultural and Horticultural Selections

Notes here and there of Handed Farmers

COUNTY GRANGE DIRECTORY.

Admission to the Grange...  
Admission to the Grange...  
Admission to the Grange...

KENTUCKY FAIRS, 1874.

Moreau county fair, August 1, 5, 6, 7.  
Anderson, Franklin and Salvisa fair,  
August 18, 19, 20, 21.  
Madison county fair, Richmond, Aug-  
ust 18, 19, 20, 21.  
Johnson county fair, Association,  
Tuesday, September 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.  
Shelby county fair, August 25, 26,  
27, 28.  
Davies county fair, Tuesday, Octo-  
ber 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.  
Harrison county fair, August 18, 19,  
20, 21.  
Lincoln county fair, Tuesday, August 11,  
12, 13, 14, 15.

POSITION OF THE GROWING COTTON

AND IN THE SOUTH.

The following is the summary of the

Cotton Exchange crop report to June

30th:

Mississippi—Reports from forty-four

counties: decrease average seven per

cent; fair average stand; crop three

weeks behind last year; remarkably

though small and backward; labor

satisfactory.

Louisiana—Twenty-six parishes re-

ported: average decrease twenty per

cent; weather less favorable than last

year; average stand; condition of plant

generally good and promising, though

three weeks later; no complaint of la-

bor.

Texas—Forty-five counties reported;

average increase average fifteen per cent;

stand good; two weeks later planted

than last year; but in fine growing

condition, free from grass; labor good.

Arkansas—Twenty-five counties re-

ported; average decrease eight per cent;

weather less favorable; stand fair;

crop small; but small, being two weeks

later than last season; labor about the

same.

Alabama—Twenty-seven counties re-

ported; average decrease sixteen per

cent; late crops; replanted looks better

than the old cotton crop; some better

generally, but not as good as before; grow-

ing rapidly; labor never better.

North Carolina—Forty-one counties

reported; weather less favorable; aver-

age decrease nineteen per cent; plant-

ing two to three weeks later; fair average

stand; crop clean, healthy and growing

freely, though small and backward; de-

crease in use of fertilizers four per cent.

South Carolina—Twenty-one counties

reported; average decrease seven per

cent; weather unfavorable in the middle

of May, more favorable since; replanting

has given a fair average stand; plant

small; condition good; crop clean;

growing well; labor sufficient; de-

crease in use of fertilizers thirty-three

per cent.

Georgia—Sixty-nine counties reported;

average decrease of ten per cent;

weather less favorable; stand and condi-

tion good; growing freely; clean though

small, being two weeks later than last

year; labor good; use of fertilizers de-

creased thirty per cent; average stand

last year.

Florida—Reports meagre; average

stand to have decreased four per cent;

stand good; condition very fine; stand

and growing well; being one week ad-

vanced than last year; no complaint of la-

bor and in their midst, have published

the following resolutions:

1. Every article of food suitable for

man or beast should be carefully in-

spected, and no money should be spent

except for articles of positive necessity.

2. Every animal not absolutely need-

ed on the farm should be sold or car-

ried to some place where food can be ob-

tained.

3. All who can, and especially per-

sons dependent upon daily wages for sup-

port, should at once remove to some lo-

cality where they can get compensation

for their labor and obtain supplies for

themselves and families.

4. That it is the duty of all who can

to assist such persons in getting to lo-

calities where food and wages can be ob-

tained.

5. That in order to prevent failures

which so often distress whole communi-

ties, we request our merchants not to re-

plenish their stocks except with articles

of absolute necessity for family use.

6. That the interest of the country

demands the liquor traffic should cease,

and all drinking houses should be closed.

This is not offered as a temperance

resolution, but as a protection to those un-

fortunate men whose weakness leads

them to spend money for whiskey which

should be spent for bread.

7. That we petition the Governor to

convene the Legislature for the purpose

of passing laws that will give the coun-

try some relief. But the Legislature

should remain in session only so long as

may be necessary to pass such laws.

8. That no suits should be brought on

debts that are reasonably secured, and

suits now pending should be suspended

if reasonable security is offered for the

future payments of the amount sued on,

and no attempt should be made to sell

property for debts while the present em-

barassment remains.

9. That if any creditor will persist in

attempting to sell property for debts

that are reasonably secured we will not

buy at such sales or purchase such prop-

erty at auction prices.

The United States Senate passed the

bill found below by a large majority. It

will have also been passed by the

House, but could not be reached before

adjournment. Upon a motion to sus-

pense the rules and put it upon the pa-

ge without writing its regular term,

the motion failed to obtain the requi-

site two-thirds majority by only six votes.

The vote was strictly a party vote. The

same provisions relating to the Cherokee,

Cherokee, Chickasaw, and other civil-

ized nations of Indian-West were incor-

porated in another bill, and passed by the

House after this bill passed the Senate.

The Republican State Convention

held in Illinois on the 15th inst., in-

duced this bill in the first plank of their

platform. This attempted outrage,

which failed to secure the country, only

because of the want of time, was coupled

with another if possible still worse. A

joint resolution was offered in the Senate

providing for a fifth amendment to the

Constitution of the United States, in

which authority is given to the Congress

of the United States to tax the people and

to establish and maintain common schools in

every State where there were none. This

was in anticipation of Kentucky, Ten-

nessee and other States abolishing com-

mon schools rather than submit to ex-

ecution. All of the above facts are

strictly true and will not be denied by

any intelligent, honest man.

1. That all citizens and other per-

sons within the jurisdiction of the United

States shall be entitled to the full and

equal enjoyment of accommodations, ad-

vantages, facilities or privileges in and

about common inns, public places of amuse-

ment, and also of public institutions of

learning or benevolence, supported, in

whole or in part, by general taxation,

and of remedies so supported, and also

institutions known as agricultural col-

leges, endowed by the United States,

subject only to conditions and limita-

tions established by law, and applicable

alike to citizens of every race and color,

regardless of any previous condition of

servitude.

2. That any person who shall vio-

late the foregoing section by denying to

persons entitled to its benefits, except for

reasons by law applicable to citizens of

every race and color, and regardless of

any previous condition of servitude, the

full enjoyment of any accommodations,

advantages, facilities or privileges in and

about common inns, public places of amuse-

ment, or about public institutions of

learning or benevolence, supported, in

whole or in part, by general taxation,

and of remedies so supported, and also

institutions known as agricultural col-

leges, endowed by the United States,

subject only to conditions and limita-

tions established by law, and applicable

alike to citizens of every race and color,

regardless of any previous condition of

servitude, shall be fined not more than

one thousand dollars, and when the of-

fense is a refusal of burial the penalty

may be recovered by the heirs at law of

the person whose body has been refused

burial; and provided further, that all

persons who refuse burial for the penalty

afforded of to proceed under their right

at the common law and State statutes,

and having so elected to proceed in the

one mode or the other, their right to

proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be

barred, but this provision shall not apply

to common law proceedings in any State.

3. That the District and Circuit

Courts of the United States shall have,

exclusive of the Courts of the several

States, cognizance of all crimes and of-

fenses against and violations of the pro-

visions of this act and penalties for the

same, and shall have jurisdiction for the

same in any State where the offense was

committed, or in any State where the

defendant may be found, and when the of-

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